

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday, January 4, 1843.

The Tocsin of Liberty.

Has passed under the editorial control of C. T. Torrey, our Washington correspondent, during the greater part of last winter. Our readers need not be told that his paper is conducted with spirit and ability. Mr. Torrey and Linnaeus P. Noble have issued the prospectus of a daily Liberty paper, to be called the "Daily Patriot," price \$5.00 a year. Printed at Albany.

Mr. Leavitt.

Has announced his intention to go to Washington, and report proceedings of Congress. We are glad of this. Without doubt, he is one of the best reporters in the Union; and no where can he render such service to the Anti-slavery cause, as at Washington.

THE CONSTITUTION AND FUGITIVE SLAVES.

On a review of our article of last week, entitled "Constitution and Fugitive Slaves," we are led to retract a portion, though happily an immaterial one, of our argument. We refer to that part, which would infer guilt on the part of the free States, from the alleged duty of the national legislature, to enforce the slaveholder's claim, and prescribe the mode of asserting it. We proceeded on the assumption that such was its duty, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court; un mindful at the time, that this decision was not the Constitution, and might yet be reversed. Our opinion is, and has been for years, that Congress has no right to legislate upon the subject—the clauses of the Constitution, in relation to fugitives from justice, and fugitives from service, being clauses of compact or treaty between the States, and conferring no power on the National Legislature to enforce them.

The rest of our argument, which is the main part, we believe to be sound.

South Carolina Association.

This is an institution established in South Carolina, to prevent the people of that State from becoming tainted with heretical notions. Park Benjamin lately published in his New World, Dr. Channing's most eloquent discourse on emancipation in the West Indies, but accompanied it with a miserable paragraph, slanderous of abolitionists, and apologizing for Dr. Channing. Notwithstanding this meanness, on complaint of the association, the agent of the New World in Charleston, has been held to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars, for the high crime of circulating the number containing that discourse. It would be delightful now, if they would indict Park Benjamin, for sending incendiary documents into the kingdom of South Carolina, and demand him as a fugitive from justice, especially after his low obedience to the knights of the whip.

The Results.

Many of our friends predicted the most ruinous results from the Liberty movement. We could do nothing. We should throw the power into the hands of our bitterest foes. We would exasperate those, less hostile. Well, what are the facts?—Throughout the States you can scarcely find a Democratic paper which now brags against us—while a large portion of the Whig press has made a striking advance in favor of human rights. In the Legislature, Democrats introduce a bill for the repeal of the Black Law the blackest that ever disgraced Ohio, and nearly all the Whigs, so exasperated against us, vote for the repeal. If there had been no Liberty movement, would there have been any such legislative action?

A Domestic Institution.

CHAPTER SECOND.

While the various churches thus made themselves participants in the practice of Infanticide, their perceptions of the moral evils in other lands, became wonderfully quickened. They had heard of the cannibalism of some distant islands, and their bowels yearned with compassion. The immolation of widows in India, they grieved over incessantly; and when they heard of the multitudes of the children of Africa who were yearly torn from their homes, and carried into captivity by the European and American world, their missionary zeal rose to its highest pitch. They got up Mission Boards and Committees, and sent out their agents North, South, East and West, to collect funds to humanize the cannibals, to christianize the Indians, to convert the people of Europe and America to a better religion. It was beautiful to see a missionary agent, appealing to the deep sympathies of a congregation of infant-killers, in behalf of the self-immolating widows of India—until the tender-hearted people were ready to weep tears of blood.

So this republic of infant-murderers soon established missions in the four quarters of the globe; and the various Boards were exceedingly careful to abstain from any censure or disapprobation of the practice of infanticide, lest they might lessen the receipts into the treasury of the Lord.

There was a certain place called Losantiville, a mean city, just on the confines of the islands, where infant-killing was daily practiced. As drowning was thought the best mode of destroying life, the good people of the city were eye-witnesses of the custom, there being but a narrow channel between them and the islands just mentioned.

In this city, there were some thirty evangelical churches, that is, churches which claimed to preach a pure, spiritual gospel. In some of them, infant-killers were communicants. All of them, through their respective church organizations, were associated in christian fellowship with the multitudes of christian people at the South who followed the customs of their country. With the exception of two out of these thirty churches, not one was open to the free discussion of the relations of Christianity to the system of infant-murder. In none, except these two, would you hear a word of reprobation of the practice from one year's end to another. In but two, was it allowed to hold a monthly concert of prayer for its total extinction. Nineteenths of the pastors shrunk from the open avowal of

opposition to the practice. None, except two, engaged in any active effort against it, and these became, on that account, exceedingly unpopular. A large majority of them would not even read notices of meetings to discuss the great evil of Infanticide. O, these evangelical churches—how beautifully they illustrated the wisdom of the serpent, and the mercy of the gospel!

The policy of one denomination presented a singular phenomenon. It was opposed on principle to the taking of human life, for any reason whatsoever, and had, in its organization, shut the doors against any, guilty of such an act. But, it had grown to be a great sect, and had gradually degenerated under the corrupting influence of popularity. It was, some said, but the shell of what it had been. True, it bore its annual testimony against Infanticide, but it was so quiet, so unaggressive, so placid; its testimony was so deferential to infant-killers; it so assiduously kept itself aloof from the reformers, who had created the excitement respecting the evil, that it had long ceased to exert much influence in favor of its principles. In fact, so agreeable was its policy to the infant-killers, that it not unfrequently was made the subject of eulogium, by some of their leading men. This it was flattered with, as a tribute to its wisdom, although the reformers were uncharitable enough to insinuate that, the supporters of Infanticide would never complement the prudence of an organization, whose integrity they feared. After a yearly meeting in one of the Southern islands, a press which supported Infanticide, thus spoke of its spirit.

"We learn that it has been solemnly enjoined upon friends, to avoid participation in any of the organized movements in relation to Infanticide; and to persevere in the old quiet way, and to 'bear testimony' against what they have been taught to believe a social evil, rather by example than precept, or, if by precept, not to step without the requirements of their own discipline, for the purpose. Every one must applaud this 'spirit of love' on the part of Friends; and no one can take the pains to look into the views of the meeting here convened, without discovering that nothing is more slanderous than to class the Quaker and reformer together."

To illustrate the policy, which was so acceptable to the infant-killers, we shall quote from an address issued by the Yearly meeting of one of the Northern islands, to the Quarterly, Monthly & Preparative meetings, and to Friends individually, belonging to the Yearly meeting.

"We are again concerned," say they, "to warn all dear friends against joining or participating in the excitement and over active zeal of the societies organized for the suppression of infant-killing; & to be careful about the publications against this practice, admitted into their families; as the effect of all those books & papers must be pernicious which have the tendency to set one part of society against another, for Jesus Christ came not to send a sword on earth, but peace, not to set a man at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother, but to harmonize even saint and sinner. Let such beware, who perceive that the excitement of the day are lessening in their estimation, the value of our religious testimonies, or awakening their feelings so much against Infanticide, as to cause them to set light by the restraints of the advice or discipline of our society; and seek quietness and retirement from these things before it be too late.

"Friends are advised to be weighty & deliberate in making appointments, to any of the important stations or committees, in society, so that faithful and trusty Friends, may be chosen, not those who have been over active against the practice of Infanticide, to the disregard of the advice and travail of the body."

Dr. Brooke's Communication.—The Liberty Party.

Dr. Brooke has not met the point of our argument. The Resolution of the Convention at Cadiz placed the Liberty, Whig and Democratic parties, on the same level, as it regarded slavery. This was unjust, as every one must admit. We do not ask the Ohio American, or the Ohio State, Society, to pass resolutions in favor of the Liberty party; but we do ask, that, if either attempt to pass any resolutions about it, it will be careful to make a fair discrimination, between the policy of the Liberty party, and that of the two other parties.

"As a member of the Ohio Am. Anti-slavery society," says Dr. Brooke, "I claim for it the right to approve whatever it believes to be worthy of approval, in the Democratic, Whig or Liberty party; but we do ask, that, if either attempt to pass any resolutions about it, it will be careful to make a fair discrimination, between the policy of the Liberty party, and that of the two other parties."

Does my friend mean to intimate, that I differ with him, as to these claims, and this view of the duty of his society? He knows I agree with him. There is no difference on these points between us. But, the question is—has an anti-slavery society any right, by resolution, to declare, or imply, that in regard to slavery, the three parties stand on the same footing—that there is as much to approve, or as little to censure, in the Whig and Democratic parties, as the Liberty party? This is the question. I say it has no such right, for such declaration or implication would be false. And in this, I am sure, I must have the concurrence of Dr. Brooke. Now, this was precisely the error of the Cadiz Convention, in my estimation, although I did not believe it was an intentional error. And in this belief, I am exceedingly happy to be confirmed by the extract from the letter of Dr. Brooke's correspondent.

Be it understood then, I now entirely acquit the Convention of all intention to do the Liberty party injustice.

more political partisan, and cannot be. The Liberty party movement I regard as but one instrumentality against slavery. I am not yet a man of one idea, brother.

In regard to the remarks of Dr. Brooke, on the relations of political party to the Constitution, I shall make but a few statements.

Whenever the Liberty party of Ohio shall be found compromising with slavery, in point of fact, it will be time enough to leave it.

This party holds that by availing itself of the political instrumentalities furnished by the Constitution of the United States, it can do more to make of none effect, or no use, what are called the pro-slavery clauses of it, than if it contented itself with simple denunciation of these provisions, unaccompanied by any action.

The great object of the Liberty party is, to deliver the free states from all connection with slavery, convinced, that if the system be thus insulated, it must fall. And if it cannot accomplish this object by one set of measures, it will try another.

Although we did not intend to reply to the Doctor's argument, there is one part of it, we feel impelled to notice—the part which touches the support pledged by the Union, to the slaveholders, in the event of an insurrection.

The fourth section of the fourth article, guaranteeing the protection of the Union to each state against domestic violence, is a highly important provision. Domestic violence may spring from other causes than slavery; and it is a curious fact, that the cases in which the general government hitherto has been applied to for protection, have happened in the free states.

But, should servile insurrection be the form of violence demanding interposition, it is by no means certain that the power of the Union could be used Constitutionally, for the reduction of the slaves to their original condition. For one, I do not believe that it could be so used. To suppress the violence, clearly would be the duty of the government, if properly called upon; how to suppress it, would be a legitimate question for consideration.

The Constitution of the United States was constructed, "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility." In the light of the Preamble, announcing these objects, the Federal Executive and Congress would have to decide on the mode of suppressing a servile insurrection. Would it be establishing justice, and ensuring domestic tranquility, to re-establish a system of horrible injustice, which had utterly destroyed domestic tranquility, and originated the violence which the federal authorities were called upon to put down?

Again, the same section which guarantees this protection, pledges the power of the Union to guaranty to each State a republican form of government. Would this guaranty be fulfilled by re-imposing and re-tying the chains of slavery, on a large portion, perhaps the larger portion, of the people of a State, who had risen in insurrection against a most anti-republican form of oppression? In view of these considerations, I hold, that the federal Executive or Congress, if called upon to suppress domestic violence, under the form of a servile insurrection, would be bound, by the oath taken, or affirmation made, to support the constitution of the United States, to restore domestic tranquility, not by re-establishing the cause of the commotion, not by re-enslaving the insurrectionists, but by suppressing the violence of both master and slave, securing justice to both.

So far as this section of the constitution is concerned, therefore, we do not see why it should be any source of perplexity to Liberty men.

A word in conclusion to my friend, the Doctor. Considering that you are a nonresistant, while I am but a peace-man, it is somewhat strange you should be so much more belligerent than I am. You seem to think that there ought to be a regular pitched battle between the Ohio American Society, and the Liberty party. Well, there shall be none, if I can help it. But if there should be, I won't be a combatant. I would rather any time, shake a friend by the hand, than knock him over the noddle.

President-Making.

As President-making is not much in our line, just now, we shall but glance at the various attempts at this kind of manufacture, in progress.

Calhoun has resigned his seat in the Senate, with a view doubtless of being taken up as a candidate. Some of the southern states incline to him in preference to Mr. Van Buren. This will perplex the little magician, who, however, stands the least chance of being nominated by the party.

Richard M. Johnson has been nominated in Cincinnati by some choice spirits among the democrats, but, it is all a farce.

General Cass has been brought forward, and we presume, would be nothing loath to be President; but, he will have to wait awhile. Buchanan seems to have been laid aside—Benton has come out against himself, and Van Buren.

The whig party is sorely troubled, not knowing what to do. The Clay partisans are bigoted—but the defeat sustained by the whigs in nearly every state, shows that their favorite is not the available. General Scott has many advocates and has lately seen proper, having been put down as a slaveholder, by Mr. Adams, in his address to his constituents, to write a communication to the venerable statesman denying the charge. The following is a paragraph from a letter of Mr. Adams in the Boston Atlas.

Sirs:—In the Address to my Constituents of the Congressional district of Massachusetts, at Braintree, on the 17th of September last, when commenting on the result of that compromise in the Constitution of the United States, whereby the House of Representatives is composed of two classes of members, those north of Mason and Dixon's line, representing only persons, and those south of that line, representing persons, property, and slavery—the property consisting of twelve hundred millions of dollars in human beings, I stated the enormous disproportion of all the offices of power and trust, under the government of the Union, held by the citizens of the Southern or slave holding section of the Union; and in the specific enumeration of individuals, I included the present commander-in-chief of the army, though without naming him. I have since received a communication from General Scott himself, informing me that he is not a slaveholder, and I very cheerfully correct the statement in my address, so far as respects him.

My statement was made, not with the intention of casting reproach on any one, but for the purpose of inviting the attention of my constituents, and all the people of the free States to this Union, to the extreme injustice suffered by them in

the distribution of the power of the common government, by the silent operation of that provision of the Constitution which gives to the South, in the popular representative assembly of the Nation, a representative of property which it denies the North—an inequality humiliating enough in itself, but aggravated tenfold by the nature of the property represented.

To this view of the subject, it is altogether immaterial, whether the individual public officers invested with the power of the nation, are or are not themselves slaveholders. As citizens of slave holding states, they will, of course, in all cases affecting directly or indirectly the peculiar institutions, sympathize with the policy of the States from which they come.

The Lancaster Union and Sentinel, Pa. an ably conducted political paper, advocates the claims of Scott, and opposes Clay, for this reason, among others, that, he has tightened the rivets of slavery in our country. It thus berates the compromiser.

"They (the Clay partisans,) have reduced the party to a minority, from which it can never be retrieved, unless it be by the same means that restored it in 1840—viz: By the selection, as our candidate, of some man free from the suspicion of having defrauded Gen. Jackson of his rights; of having destroyed the Tariff to save the necks of traitors and mortify the President; of having driven tighter the rivets of Slavery in our land; of having tighter the gag Free men; of having striven to erect a faithful barrier within this Republic, with its centre at Washington in the shape of a Grand National Lodge; in fine, by the selection of a GALLANT HERO, who has shown his patriotism by bleeding for his country; the scars of whose honorable wounds are more eloquent advocates than all the learned Orators who seek to govern men without knowing their hearts."

Will the Sentinel and Union advocate the claims of General Scott on the broad ground of his opposition to slavery—of his desire to loosen the rivets of slavery? Will General Scott avow adherence to the creed of the Liberty party? One thing appears certain—no slaveholder can draw out the full vote of either the democratic or whig party in the free states. This is so much gained by the agitation of anti-slavery principles. The New York Commercial Advertiser in debating the question with the New York American says;

"One fact has been conclusively demonstrated by the results of the late elections—no Whig candidate for the Presidency who is a slaveholder can poll the full whig vote of the State of New York, by many thousands. The same remark is true of Ohio, and of every New England state. We ask the American to respond to this proposition—yes or nay."

The Commercial is in the confidence of Mr. Webster, we presume. Finally, James G. Birney stands forth as a candidate, nominated by the National Liberty Convention, a year ago last spring.

Most of the Liberty papers have run his name up to their mast head, and our brother Leavitt seems anxious for the Philanthropist to do the same. Wait awhile, brother. The presidential election is nearly two years off, and we can fight now for our principles, better than a candidate for the Presidency. When the time shall come for special action on this point, he may rest assured that it will be in accordance with principle, and regardless of harmony in our ranks.

Coming up to the Standard.

We are glad to see our New York friends coming up to the standard of Ohio Liberty-partyism. Just before the election in that State, a state Liberty address was issued, made up largely of extracts from our Liberty addresses, and my article entitled Monstrous Alliance and its results. Of course it was excellent. We hope our New York friends will come on to perfection.

* "Inefficient and partial as have been the views of the Ohio Abolitionists, in their aims, objects, and purposes, through their Liberty organization, we do not despair of their eventually coming to the radical standard of the New York Liberty party." Liberty Press.

Liberty Press, N. Y.

The Cazenovia Abolitionist, and Friend of Man have been united under the title of Liberty Press, which is now published at Utica, by Wesley Bailey, edited by James C. Jackson. Its editor is indefatigable, and makes a highly interesting and useful paper. From some late numbers, we are gratified to perceive that the points of disagreement between us are lessening. "Go on brethren! We shall harmonize more thoroughly as we progress."

Those New York abolitionists are a pretty clever set of fellows, notwithstanding their occasional proneness to thank us Back-woods Liberty men, behind the times.

The More Favorable on the Whole.

A friend, in Stark county, on discontinuing his paper, informs us, that he disapproves of our political action, for the effect of it has been to defeat the party, on the whole more favorable to our cause. We shall say a word on this point, after the insertion of the following pointed article from the Watchman of the Valley:

A CIVIL INSTITUTION.

The German Empire consists of thirty-three independent, sovereign States, and one Federal Republic, the German confederation, which is held every year at Frankfurt on the Main. In this respect, the German Constitution very much resembles that of the United States. The city of Hamburg, and a few villages in its immediate vicinity, compose one of those associated sovereign States. In this ancient and well ordered Commonwealth, the laws are very severe against that kind of unregulated prostitution which has a cleanly and orderly, than in an uncleanly and disorderly manner, in a way that will not outrage public decency and injure the public health, rather than in any way that would do so.

Prostitution in the commonwealth of Hamburg, then, is a civil institution, if legalizing any practice, and regulating it by law, can make it such. It has every feature of a civil institution which the practice of slaveholding has or can have in these United States. If there is any difference between the two things, in respect to the point of their being civil institutions in the respective countries where they exist, would think any man to show wherein the difference consists.

Now for a practical question: Would it be wrong for an ecclesiastical body in the city of Hamburg to pass resolutions declaring their disapprobation of LEGALIZED as well as ILLEGAL prostitution, on the ground that it is contrary to the law of God, because it is a civil institution in the state where they reside? Were they to do so, would they be told by Orthodox synods and presbyteries in America that Christ said the apostles never meddled with civil institutions, but devoted themselves to their appropriate work of preaching the gospel?

Or, supposing an ecclesiastical body in Prussia were to pass resolutions of the same import; would our Orthodox synods and presbyteries say to them: "You do very wrong, and go entirely beyond your sphere in thus meddling with the civil and domestic institutions of a neighboring State of your own confederation. Hamburg is a sovereign State under the same national Congress with Prussia. Let alone her civil institutions and preach the gospel."

I hope the "Eastern Man," who is writing letters to Dr. Beecher in the Philadelphia Christian Observer, will enlighten us on this matter. We wish to do right, but to convince us that the action of the Cincinnati convention on the subject of slave-holding was wrong, we need some more powerful argument than this everlasting ding-dong about a civil institution.

As to the inherent evils of the civil institutions of Hamburg and the Southern States, it is notorious that Slave-holding includes every one of the specific evils that belongs to prostitution, and ten thousand others besides.

OUR OBJECT.

What does the Liberty Party propose to do? This is the question: We answer: 1. To rescue the General Government from the control and oversight of slavery; to place at the head of its affairs men who will endeavor to give practical effect to the Declaration of Independence, and the spirit of the Constitution, which was adopted, according to its own preamble, "to establish justice and promote the blessings of Liberty." 2. To abolish slavery and the great slave market in the District of Columbia. 3. To abolish the infamous slave laws of the territory of Florida; and at all events to refuse the entrance of any new slave state into the Union. 4. To make our commonwealth a free state indeed, by prohibiting any person who holds office under any law of the state, from aiding or abetting in arresting persons claimed as fugitive slaves; and forbidding the use of our jails or public property in detaining such alleged fugitives. 5. To obtain such amendment of the Constitution of the U. S., as without interfering with slavery in the South, shall forever separate the free states from all connection with it. 6. To equalize representation, and make the government, as it professes to be, republican, by striking out from the Constitution the clause which gives to slave-holders political power in proportion to their amount of property in men. Here, so far as political action is concerned, our mission is plain. We seek not to interfere with the slave code of South Carolina and Virginia, save by the same moral suasion which we can use with the Bey of Tunis or the Emperor of Brazil. All we seek for by political action, is in a constitutional way, to secure to Liberty and free labor as much of the care and solicitude of Government as Slavery and Slave Labor now enjoy—to conform our national legislation and diplomacy to the interests of Freedom rather than those of its opposite—to leave slavery where the framers of the Constitution professed to leave it, in the states in which it exists, and in the language of Elbridge Gerry to "GIVE NO SANCTION TO SLAVERY"—to induce Congress simply to undo its own work in re-creating the slave laws of Virginia and Maryland in the District of Columbia, and in sanctioning, from time to time, those of Florida.

Is this more than we ought, as men and Christians, to ask? Is it more than as citizens and republicans we have a right to demand? For this we have organized the Liberty Party; and shall persevere in its support, until it accomplishes its work, or until the old parties shall assume right ground on this subject, and take the business into their own hands.

Our Relations with Mexico.

The pacific nature of our present relations with Mexico is certainly to be wondered at, when we remember the character of our minister to that power, and his past conduct in relation to Texas. It would seem, indeed, from the following paragraph, which the Intelligencer translates from a semi-official article in a late Mexican paper, as if all difficulties with our neighbors were settled.

"Translated for the National Intelligencer from 'Elensor de vera cruz,' of November 10.

It is with the greatest satisfaction we announce to our readers that all the difficulties which have been pending between the two nations have been definitively arranged. This is certainly due to the influence of Mr. Thompson, Minister of the United States, who, from the moment of his arrival at the capital, has manifested the most lively sentiments of friendship and harmony with Mexico, and has given the best proof in favor of our government by acceding on his part to every thing that could conciliate the interest of the two people.

Mr. Thompson, moreover, and now for the first time, being persuaded of the merits of Sr. Almonte, our Minister in that Republic, recommended him personally and effectively; hence it has been that he is spoken of there in the most flattering manner with respect to our relations, and the conduct of our Government is much praised for having nominated General Almonte as Minister, since the best opinion is formed of his capacity to conclude at all times any difficulty that may arise between the two countries, and to preserve at all times the best and closest harmony."

How the difficulties have been adjusted—what has been demanded—what conceded, are matters to be revealed. But, the rumour is, that California has been ceded to the United States! Have the slaveholders then abandoned their designs on Texas? Far from it. They bide their time. Look at the map. California and Texas, and the portion of Mexico running up between them, with their Pacific and Gulf Harbours, added to the Southern States would make a grand slaveholding republic!

Let us suppose, that in this "ancient & well ordered commonwealth," there had existed for a long while two great parties, similar to our whigs and democrats, like these, striving about important questions of finance &c. Some of the citizens becoming indignant at the idea of licensing fornication, would avail themselves of existing political organizations, to put an end to the system. All their efforts are in vain. One party, the Conservative, is unwilling to act against it, but would have the restrictions upon it kept up. It goes for the license-policy. The other party, the Radicals, is for unrestricted prostitution. It would have restraint removed, and every woman licensed, who applies. Every one can see, that the conservatives, are more favorable to the whole, to the cause of order and purity. But these citizens are not to be satisfied with negotiations. They think it shameful, wicked, that the license of the State should be given to prostitution, and therefore resolve to choose men, who will go for the total annihilation of the license system. The first effect of their action is, to throw the whole power into the hands of the radicals, the enemies of all reform. "There—see what you have done," cries a short-sighted friend of purity—by your premature, ill-judged political action, you have overthrown the party, more favorable to us, on the whole, and placed in power, the worst enemies we have." How would such reasoning be regarded by our friend in Stark county? What would he think of an advocate of moral reform, in Hamburg, supporting a party, which was decided in its support of licensed prostitution, lest another party might triumph, which was in favor not only of this civil institution, but disposed to remove certain restrictions from it?

If California be ceded, what safety for the territory of Mexico, between it and Texas? The whole tract would finally be given up—it would be necessary to make our possessions compact, to give us a good boundary. But, would the South consent to have slavery excluded from this immense region of country? No—no—the very object of extending our borders to the South and South West, is to add power to the slaveholding interest. We should like to hear more about this treaty. The 21st rule cannot exclude discussion on slavery, when it shall be brought before Congress.

Next Friday Evening!

And what of Friday evening? A great deal—Let every abolitionist who can, be at my office that evening, at 7 o'clock, and he will hear of something that concerns him much. We want to talk over our State Convention at Columbus, and prepare for the great County Convention, to be held at Sharon, next week, &c. &c.

Our Own Affairs.

We have thrown ourselves on our subscribers, and they are responding to our appeals, in a most praiseworthy manner. For the encouragement of those, who have felt almost disheartened, we will just state, that within the last two weeks, we have received about a hundred new subscribers. There is a spirit among Ohio abolitionists, that will not suffer the Philanthropist to go down. Let our friends not grow weary in well-doing, and we shall go on our way rejoicing.

Congress.

Nothing of interest has taken place in this body. Our Washington correspondent is behind the date. We trust he will be more punctual hereafter.

Ohio Legislature.

Our letters from Columbus contain notices of every thing of interest there.

State Convention.

Proceedings next week. Mr. Morris who has just returned, says it was the finest Liberty Convention he ever attended.

Select Committee.

A select committee of five, has been appointed by the House of Representatives of this State, to consider and report on all petitions respecting colored people.

Convention in Indiana.

LIBERTY, Dec. 26th, 1842.

DEAR BAILEY: Dear Sir—On the 12th of next month we expect to sound the Tocsin of Liberty, and hoist the flag of equal laws and equal justice in the State of Indiana. The Secretary of the Central Committee is authorized to announce in the columns of the Philanthropist and Freeman, that the Fall of political action will be put in motion at Salem, Union county, Ia., on the 12th next month, (January.) Our candidates for executive officers will be with us. Our prospects are fair. We have the wind & tide in our favor; every gale rolls on the waves of persecution, and every tide swells the current of slander and detraction, which by the by only tend to direct the vessel of truth to a safe harbor and a safe landing. The cause of human rights is the most popular one in the world. Its foundation is the heart of every human being that has lived since Adam first walked forth in the Garden, and will continue to be so until the last son of our race will draw his last breath. When we plead this cause, then we plead the native sentiments of all mankind, whether savage, christian, or pagan. No one of all our numerous race was, or ever will be willing to be a slave. The fountain of the human soul with all its mighty resources is what we have to draw upon.

Justice and truth are mighty, and who can withstand them. On the 12 January 1843, we shall in Indiana, unfold the Banner, inscribed upon its ample folds, Justice, man's inalienable right, equal laws, the self-evident truths of our nation's charter, and the Golden Rule of God's revealed word. We say our prospects are fair, and so they are. We have tried the vessel that carries the triumphant Banner of equity and love to man. In the storms of faction, and the tempests of sin and cruelty, it can and will outlive every gale of malignity, while its course is still onward and upward to the port of peace. At our Convention at Salem, of this county, (Union,) we expect a rallying of the champions of the man-blessing and God-honoring cause. Without hickory brooms, hickory trees, con snails, log cabins and hard cider, we expect in the name of our insulted institutions, in the name of man's primeval nature and dignity, and in the name of our common Father of all flesh, to assemble and blow the Trump for the jubilee of our common country, & the world. We expect our candidates for Governor, and Lieut. Governor, with Dr. H. P. Bennett, and other good and true men of our State with us.—We most earnestly wish to see on that occasion, our never-tiring Editor of the Philanthropist, Dr. Bailey, and the indefatigable, aged A. Bufum. We want to see there too, the noble spirit & efficient friends of the cause, Messrs. Morris, Chase, Lewis, Brisbane, Thomas, Wattles, Dr. Brooke & S. Brooke, Blanchard, and Shed, of Dayton, and all others that can or will come.—Come one, come all. Dr. Bailey, extend to them through the columns of your paper, our solicitous invitation, and you will do us a favor. We invite abolitionists of all shades, whether for political action or not, we regard them all with us. They aim at the overthrow of slavery, and we will give them the right hand in the cause.

Yours in the cause of humanity.

JAMES THOMAS, Sec'y.

Z. CASTERLINE, } Committee.
W. R. HALL, }
and others,

We hope the call will be responded to. We are a good hand at beating up for Conventions, but rather slack in attendance, one reason of this, our presence is constantly required at this post. We will do what we can to have Ohio represented at the great Indiana gathering. Ed. Philanthropist.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

Columbus Convention.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 28, 1842.

Mr. Editor:

I have only time to write you a few words. The State Liberty Convention met, and organized to-day. A first-rate address and resolutions were reported by a committee, of which Mr. Chase was chairman. The address was adopted unanimously; as were also the two first resolutions. The rest were laid over for discussion to-morrow. About two hundred delegates, I am informed, were in attendance. W. Parrish of Erie, is President and Messrs. McMurdy, of Miami, and Taylor of Trumbull, are Secretaries. To the regret of all, Judge King is not able to attend. Your own absence also disappoints many, as does that of Mr. Lewis also. We had some excellent speeches to-day. One in particular, from Mr. Gass, a plain farmer from Richland county, delighted every body. Our friends are in excellent spirits, and represent our prospects ahead as most encouraging everywhere. Some of the members of the Convention are recruits to the ranks gained since the election.

Another Important Decision.

An important decision was made to-day, by the Supreme Court. A colored man, nearer white than mulatto, had sued the judges of election for refusing his vote in one of the Southern counties, and a half breed Indian had sued the judges of election for the same cause in one of the Northern Counties. The Court decided that both had a right to vote. Judge Read dissented. So now it is settled law in Ohio, that some colored men have a right to vote, and that every body nearer white than mulatto is a good enough white man to make a Governor, if the majority of his candidate be only one. This is a step.

Yours truly,

A. J. W.

P. S. Your suggestions shall be attended to.

Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 29th, 1842.

Dear Mr. Editor:—Our Liberty Convention has adjourned after a most interesting and harmonious session, which I trust will not be without its effects on the progress of the great cause of Liberty and Justice. We have every reason for encouragement and perseverance. Our numbers are increasing and since the organization of the Liberty party, the influence of anti-slavery men has vastly augmented. Politicians now respect and favor us, who so long as we were content to remain harnessed in the traces of the pro-slavery parties cared nothing about us, or if they thought of us at all, despised us for petitioning the Legislature for redress of grievances, without voting to make them redress them.

This evening, (I am writing now, eleven at night,) we had a meeting at the United States' Court House. The turn out was very respectable, and the room was quite full. Messrs. Morris and Chase addressed the audience with their accustomed ability. A number of the members of the Legislature, and of the members of the Bar were there. I hope what they heard will do them good. Mr. Chase's topics were the relation of the General Government to slavery; the supremacy of the slave power in the general government, and the effect of the slave policy on the prosperity of the country. Mr. Morris touched also on these topics, but confined himself principally to the injustice and impolicy of the Black Laws of Ohio. I do not know that I ever heard that time-worn and still indomitable veteran in the cause of real democracy, speak with greater energy and power.

By the way I must not omit to mention that Mr. Morris announced to the Convention his intention, to decline the acceptance of the nomination of the National Convention for the Vice Presidency, and to suggest to the Committee of that Convention the propriety of referring the subject of the nomination to a future general convention, and therefore, the Convention passed a resolution approving of his course, and inviting the Liberty men of the United States to meet in convention at Buffalo on the 28th of June next, to act on the subject of that nomination, and any other matters which may come before them; and recommending that votes in Convention be taken by states, each state having as many votes as Presidential electors, and the majority of delegates present for each state casting the vote of their state.

The Legislature is doing but little. The bill to extend the charters of the existing Banks six months has failed in the House, and all attempts to bring it before the House again have also failed. It deserved its fate, for it was no doubt, intended to enable the Banks to keep up a circulation of the notes of foreign and perhaps insolvent corporations, not redeemable at all events when paid out.

The Circuit Court will probably adjourn this week. The Supreme Court still has a considerable number of cases to dispose of. It is understood here, that the Judges of the Supreme Court are equally divided on several questions, among which are the liability of individual stockholders in shipmaster corporations to pay the shipmaster's, and the obligation of the assignees of the Bank of the United States, to receive the notes of that Institution in payment of debts. I am sorry to say that Judge Read has been quite ill but is now convalescent.

A. J. W.

For the Philanthropist.

At a quarterly meeting of the George Town [Harrison Co., Ohio.] Anti-slavery Society, held August 27th, 1842. The following resolutions after amendments and considerable discussion were adopted, almost unanimously, to wit:

1st. Resolved, That the annual meeting of the Ohio State Anti-slavery Society, at Massillon in 1840, in dissolving the connexion of the said State Society, with the American Anti-slavery, acted prematurely; and without consulting the wishes of their constituents at home upon a full understanding of the points at issue.

2d. Resolved, That the American Anti-slavery Society, and its auxiliary, in this State, the Ohio American Anti-slavery Society, have our full confidence, and shall receive our sympathies and aid.

ISAAC LEWIS, Sec'y.

P. S. The above should have been forwarded for publication immediately after their passage, but from the neglect of forwarding them.

Convention.

The Convention that is called to be held at this place on the 11th and 12th of January, is for the purpose of discussing the sin of Slave-holding and its remedy. We invite Christians of all denominations, and all philanthropists to meet with us, and to take a part in our deliberations. We invite all warm Abolitionists—all who are convinced that Slavery is a sin, but do not know how to get rid of it—all who are as much opposed to Slavery as any body, but are not yet convinced that slavery is a moral evil—and Slave-holders themselves if they will come, shall have a seat with us, and be permitted to take a part in our deliberations. We intend to maintain the right of free discussion inviolate.

Provision will be made for all who will come. Do not be afraid because Sharon is a small place. We have large hearts, and will accommodate all who will come. One of our neighbors remarked to me that he would accommodate as many in his house as he had *punchons* in his floor, and then he would send the rest to the barn. This is the feeling of many in this place who sympathize with those who are in bonds as bound with them.

Strangers are invited to call on any one of the following committee:—Simon Hagarman, Benj. Hagarman, John Buler, E. R. Glenn, John Van Zant, John McLaughlin, J. Cable; and places will be assigned them.

The meeting will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., with Prayer for one hour. And at 11 o'clock, Professor Stowe, of Lane Seminary, is to deliver an opening address, after which there will be discussions on the various points connected with the question.

Brethren, come filled with the good spirit, and He whose ear is ever open to the cry of the poor and oppressed, will preside over our deliberations and soon shall we see every chain broken, and the oppressed go free.

Yours, for the oppressed

J. CABLE.

Sharon Dec. 28th 1842.

N. B. Convention to meet Wednesday, Jan. 11th, 1843.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, 12 mo., 28, 1842.

Nothing important was before the Senate yesterday. The bill to refund General Jackson's fine, led to a warm and animated debate, which lasted nearly all the day.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the whole. G. N. Briggs in the chair. The motion pending, was on striking out 50,000 from the appropriation to prosecute the coast survey. B. Burnell, of Mass. having the floor spoke at some length against the motion to strike out. He showed that the work was one of general interest to the West, the North and South, as well as to the East, and he was surprised that members had not considered it so. For his part he had voted to make improvements in the navigation of the Western waters, and for the Cumberland road but none of them could be of more general utility than to improve this great national highway, the extensive sea-board of this country.

After some further debate, the appropriation for the survey was all stricken out—yeas, 119 nays 84.

To-day the House met at 10 o'clock, agreeably to a resolution presented a day or two since, by the committee on claims, and adopted. The House proceeded to the consideration of private claims, and the amount of business done, was unusually great, not less than 130 were passed. A motion was made by J. Thompson, of Mississippi, to adjourn up to the 27th inst. J. R. Giddings called for the yeas and nays on that motion. J. Thompson then withdrew his motion. L. W. Andrews, of Ky., said he would renew the motion, and he was willing the gentleman from Ohio should have the yeas and nays, that he might see who the demagogues were, the yeas and nays were again demanded by J. R. Giddings, and being taken resulted yeas 80, nays 80. The speaker with promptness, said "the speaker votes in the affirmative." At which there were loud demonstrations of satisfaction.

Some debate arose on a bill to relieve one McIntosh for spoliation among his corn stocks by the troops in that disgraceful negro hunt—the Florida war.

About Shad-Fish.—J. Snyder of Pennsylvania, asked leave to introduce a long resolution inquiring into the legality of dams across the Susquehanna by which the annual gregarious cruises of shad were intercepted. The resolution was not received. The resolution should have been received if it were merely to restore pleasantries in this man's countenance (if there ever was any there,) for since he erected a board fence across the desk between himself and J. R. Giddings, and received such a polite and good humored compliment from the latter, he has worn a very sour face. "Oliver Oldschool" has pained off this incident in the U. S. Gazette in proper style.

12 month, 27.

In Senate, J. Buchanan presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania, to refund the fine to General Jackson; one from the former opponents of the Bankrupt law, praying that the prospective features of it may be continued, for the reason that it has now done its worst; also a petition, praying that as they believe the great want of the country to be a currency, government should issue \$200,000,000 of government stock. Numerous petitions were presented from New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, some praying the repeal, and some the continuation of the 'Bankrupt Law. The bill to refund to General Jackson the fine imposed upon him, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, yeas 22, nays 19.

In the House, Henry A. Wise, presented, on leave, a resolution from the Legislature of Virginia, soliciting their Senators and representatives in Congress, to use their best endeavors to procure the passage of a bill refunding to Gen. Jackson the fine imposed on him in 1815, with interest. General consent having been granted, Mr. Wise read the resolution, and was proceeding to speak of the patriotism which dictated this act in the Legislature of his state, when C. Morgan inquired whether the remarks of the gentleman from Va. were in order. The Speaker said it was not in order to debate the question. Wise

said he did not wish to debate the question, but to bespeak from this House, the respect which he thought due from it, to a sovereign state.

This same Henry A. Wise is not willing that a resolution from the sovereign State of Vermont should be presented at all even when in order, much less to have its presentation accompanied by any remarks. Nay, he even votes for the adoption of unconstitutional rules prohibiting any time or under any circumstances the reception of certain resolutions from sovereign States. The resolution was referred to a committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Bill to repeal the Bankrupt law. L. Saltonstall of Mass. having the floor addressed the House against the repeal, alleging that it was not a party question and denied that public opinion was against the law.

J. B. Dawson a democratic member from Louisiana, was in favor of the law, he said it had put a check to a disastrous credit system which had injured the business in every part of the country. He was in favor of an amendment of the law but not a repeal.

Caleb Cushing entertained the House for some time, not so much on the subject of Bankrupt law (which he is in favor of retaining with some modifications) as about the Executive, the political parties &c. He replied to some remarks of T. D. Arnold of Tenn., in relation to D. Webster's position, and contended that the latter had sacrificed his interest in pursuing the course he had.

Cushing said that if the party who had a majority in Congress did not assist in carrying on the government it would become a duty to seek aid from the minority voice, "good." If the Whigs would clog the wheels of government, he trusted patriotism would be found in the Democrats to carry on the government.

Respectfully,

B. B. D.

Important to the West.

From the Chronicle

Knowing that there is great interest felt by the whole community, particularly in the West, in the late modification of the Tariff of Great Britain relative to provisions, and that to manufacture them in a manner suitable to that market.

The annexed statement will probably be read with much interest by those who are interested in packing. It was furnished by a Commission Merchant of London, who has been in the provision trade for the last twenty years, and the public may rely upon its being correct in all the particulars.

This gentleman has made a tour throughout the whole West for the purpose of giving information, and has in many instances made advances, and is prepared to do so to a larger extent if the provisions are packed according to the directions.

Any person feeling an interest in the trade, and wishing to make any shipments, can obtain further information upon the subject by applying to the undersigned at the house of G. Luckey & Co., corner 4th and Main sts.

M. RANNEY.

NOVEMBER, 25, 1842.

Barrels of Prime Mess Pork, 50 pieces of 4 lb. each, 200 lbs.; wood bound and two iron hoops. Ties of middles do, 6 to 12 pieces, 336 lbs. two iron hoops.

Ties of India do, 53 pieces, 6 lb. each, 316 lbs., 6 iron hoops.

Ties of prime Mess Beef, 25 pieces, 8 lb. each, 304 lbs. 2 or 4 iron hoops.

Bladders of Lard, packed in Ties of chaff.

Kegs of Lard, 20 to 28 lbs.

Bales or boxes of Middles, in dry salt, 4 to 6 in each.

Ox tongues in pickle, 12 in each keg.

Pigs tongues in do., 100 lbs. do.

FEED.

The cattle should not be fattened on oil-cake, nor the hogs be fed on nut or distillery food, which is very objectional.

SLAUGHTERING.

Neither Cattle nor Hogs to be killed immediately after driving, but to be kept a week if possible, and without food from 12 to 24 hours previous—to be cut up the following day—a fine saw should be used when the bones cannot be clean cut with a cleaver without disfiguring or loosening the meat from the bones.

SALTING.

The meat when cut up to be thrown on large dressers or tables, where two men are to be stationed. The first man trims and makes any necessary incision to insure the perfect curing of the meat, and fills up the interstices with salt, then passes the piece to the other, who finishes the rubbing with salt and passes the piece into a large tank or vat without pickle. The men should always have plenty of salt on the table before them and wear gloves. The following day some salt-petre to be dissolved and put into the vat, or some currier mix it with the salt.—The meat to be pressed down and covered in its own made pickle. If the meat is not perfectly clean to be rinsed or washed whilst packing.

PACKING.

In Packing, plenty of Turke Island or St. Ubes salt to be put at the top and bottom ends of the cask, and the top layers of meat to be packed in edgeways as tight as possible to retain the salt at the top.

PRIME MESS PORK.

Is made from the entire hog, excepting the head and shanks. The hog when dead should weigh from 140 to 180 lbs.

MIDDLES OF PORK.

Are made by cutting straight off the two legs; leaving one or two of the fore ribs on that leg, as the shorter the middle in this respect, the more valuable; the backbone must also be taken out. The ties to weigh 336 lbs. net, and the number of middles contained therein marked on the outside. In salting, do not break the skin inside the ribs.

MIDDLES.

Cut in the same manner can be cured in dry salt, to be rubbed twice, the second time using a small quantity of salt-petre; to be packed in bales, boxes or casks with clean salt.

INDIA PORK.

Is made from hogs of about 200 lbs., the fair run of the hog may be admitted, but some cures only select your mess pieces, which obtain a better price.

PRIME MESS BEEF, (IN TIERCES.)

The cattle to weigh, deal, not less than 600 to 700 lbs., well fed, the whole carcass may be used excepting the shins and coarse neck pieces.

INDIA BEEF.

The cattle to weigh 600 lbs. and upwards, as fat as possible—to consist of selected pieces, such as briskets, loins, ribs, rumps, rounds and flanks, omitting shoulder pieces, necks, shins, marrow-bones, &c.

LARD.

Lard had better be melted over steam or water to prevent burning; to be drawn from the boiler by a tap into the bladder or keg, and immediately be dipped into cold water; to be frequently skimmed whilst boiling, and only left in the boiler to be used. Inferior lard to be made by itself.

For Bacon and Hams I shall give particulars at another time, both these articles requiring great care in their manufacture, and promising the least profit—the duty being three and a half dollars the 112 lbs.

Legs of pork in pickle may perhaps find a good market.

Ox and Pigs tongues to be cut with a fair proportion of root attached to them.

Indiana Legislature.

On the 16th, the President laid before the Senate, a communication from the Governor, enclosing a report of Wm. Cooper, Visitor to the State Prison. By which it appears that in June, there were 113 prisoners and now they number but 106.

Referred to the State Prison Committee, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

Several petitions of a private nature were presented, after which a number of resolutions were adopted, among which was one in relation to the support of a free school for at least three months, by subscription, where there was not sufficient school funds on hand to sustain a school.

Several Bills were then offered, among which was one By Mr. West, in relation to the treasury notes when offered in payment of debts owing the State Bank of Indiana, (providing that when Bank scrip is refused the debtor shall have 2 years stay of execution without interest where the Bank sues him,) read and ordered to a second reading.

On the 17th, Mr. Davis offered a resolution, that the Senate will, the House concurring, elect a Senator at 3 P. M. A long discussion ensued, from which it appears that several counties were unrepresented, and the Senate is waiting for instructions. The debate ended by a motion to lay on the table, which resulted yeas 23, nays 22. So it was laid on the table on the 16th.

A joint resolution relative to postage on newspapers, (so that a person may write his name on a paper without being liable to a fine dollar, fine as now,) read and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Read, the rules were suspended and the bill to postpone the sale of delinquent lands was taken out of its place in the orders of the day and read a third time. Mr. Wright moved to re-commit the bill with instructions to amend (cries of No! No! from all parts of the chamber,) so that all back taxes up to 1841 may be cleared in full by paying the original amounts with 5 per cent. interest up to the date of payment.

Quite a lengthy debate followed, which ended by a motion to lay on the table and resulted yeas 40 and nays 8.

On the 21st, the President laid before the Senate, a communication from Mr. Bright, State Agent. Several Bills from the House were then read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. McCaughey, from the Judiciary Committee, reported that it was inexpedient to provide that debts contracted after March 1st, should not be subjected to the appraisement law. He explained the reasons which governed the committee in their action. They thought the true policy of the country now was to restrain the credit, and if the appraisement law was suspended after March, it would induce an extension of credits by merchants and others.

A discussion arose on the expediency of its adoption. Which turned on the subjection of personal property to appraisement.

The House on the 12th was engaged in discussing the contested election case.

We have no proceedings of the House from the 12th to the 16th, when they were engaged in a debate on the defalcations of the State Librarian, which consumed most of the day.

On the 17th, a resolution was offered, that the House, (the Senate concurring,) will adjourn sine die, on the 1st day of February next. It was amended by striking out all after the word resolved, and instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report the state of the Treasury, so that the House might come to a conclusion when it would be for the public good to adjourn, which was adopted.

On the 19th, some discussion arose on the Bill to make Treasury Notes receivable for county taxes and school fund—fines assessed and recognizances forfeited &c.

Another motion was made to adjourn on the 6th of February. The question was taken and negatived, yeas 17 nays 72.

Another to adjourn on the 25th of February, was also decided in the negative, 31 to 63.

On the 21st, the House was engaged in considering several Bills among which was one to repeal a law and

Exempt clerks and justices from the necessity of making reports in cases where no unclaimed fees remained in their hands. Under the provisions of the law, if they refuse or neglect to pay over, they are subject to indictment.—Watchman of the Valley.

Summary.

MAISON'S VIEW ON WAR AS FATAL TO LIBERTY.—Of all the enemies of public liberty, war is perhaps the most to be dreaded, because it comprises and develops the genius of every other. War is the parent of armies; from them proceed debts and taxes; armies, and debts, and taxes, are the known instruments for bringing the many under the dominion of the few. In war, too, the discretionary power of the executive power is extended, and all the means of seducing the public mind are added to those of subduing the force of the people. The same malignant aspect in republicanism may be traced in the inequalities of fortunes, and opportunities of fraud, growing out of a state of war, and in the degeneracy of manners and morals engendered by both. No nation could preserve its freedom in the midst of continual war.

ECONOMY OF WAR.—The Florida war has furnished fine pickings for certain favored individuals. It is stated that the steamboat Henry Crowell, a mud scow, valued at \$1,500, was chartered by government, at \$300 a day, until the aggregate eighty-two thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars! It is not strange that the government is in debt.

DISTRESSING.—We learn that a young married woman, the daughter of a Mrs. Baker, who keeps refreshment stand in the rotunda of the Court House, died yesterday of hydrophobia. She had been bitten by a dog during last summer, became indisposed on Sunday last, on Monday a physician was called in and the symptoms of this frightful disease continued to increase in violence until yesterday, when death terminated the appalling scene.—Pittsburg Post.

The equine statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Wyatt, intended to be placed on the triumphal arch opposite Aspley-house, is just completed. It is twenty-eight feet two inches high, and a Life Guardman, armed cap-a-pie, can ride with ease under the horse's belly.

A pension of £300 a year has been conferred by Government on the poet Wordsworth.

We take great pleasure in recording a little incident that took place recently in Charleston, which, while it exhibits a pure and commendable Christian spirit, cannot but lead to a more kindlier state of feeling than existed between the various sects in that city prior to its occurrence. The incident to which we allude is this: The Methodist Protestant Congregation in Charleston having become involved in debt, which threatened the sale of their house of worship, were promptly relieved of their embarrassed condition by liberal contributions from thirteen different religious sects of that city.

DROWNED.—A young lady by the name of Mary Howard, daughter of Mr. William Howard of Canton, aged 19, was drowned at Rogerson's cotton factory, Uxbridge, on Tuesday evening. As she was returning from school, it being dark, she walked off the wall into the pond. She remained in the water upwards of an hour before she was missed, and when found it was too late to resuscitate her.—Worcester Egis.

A SHORT SERMON.—Winter is coming in good earnest! The Scripture says, the poor ye have always with you. When you are sitting round your good coal fire these dreary evenings, don't forget that some poorer brother or sister may be shivering and hungry. A load of wood or a loaf of bread will take little from your plenty, and the thanks of the hungry fed, the needy comforted, the shivering frame warmed to new life and hope, will repay you a thousand fold.

VIOLATING THE SABBATH.—A number of persons have been presented by police officer Yerkes for violating the Lord's day by keeping their stores open. The Mayor has expressed his determination to visit the penalty of the law upon every person so offending.—Philadelphia Courier.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Boston was held lately at Faneuil Hall, to take into consideration the alarming increase of places to sell intoxicating drinks. The galleries were reserved for the ladies.

William Hemenway, a young man 22 years of age, at work in Capron's Woolen Mill, at Uxbridge, was caught in the machinery, which rapidly around a shaft, and so shockingly bruised that he survived but eight hours.

At Cincinnati, Exchange on all points is in favor of that city. A prime bill of \$500 on New York sold at 1-2 per cent. discount.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.—The Louisville Journal says Col. Taylor has given notice to the Seminoles who have taken possession of a portion of the Cherokee country, that they must remove by the first of November inst. Alligator, who is at the head of that band of Seminoles, has avowed his determination to remain where he is. He says there are not U. S. soldiers enough in the country to force him off, and he will not leave. It is, therefore probable that the war with the Seminoles will be renewed on our western frontier.

GENERAL TORRELL, Minister of War and Marine for Mexico, has presented to the National Institute, at Washington three boxes of Minerals and Crystallization from Guanajuato.

BANKS, AND THE LEGISLATURE.—There are no decisive indications at Columbus, of what course will be pursued on the Bank Charters. A majority of the House voted to insert the individual liability clause in a Church Incorporation, which does not look like yielding that point. On the other hand a good many members of the dominant party profess a willingness to do something.

A Joint Stock Company for the Manufacture of Bread has been formed at Halifax! The object is to help the laboring poor, and the capital consists of shares of £5, no one person being allowed to hold more than one. The flour is to be purchased at the cheapest possible rate for cash, and sold so low as to pay actual expenses, and allow a moderate dividend upon the capital invested.

DANGER OF ASSUMING A NAME.—A Mr. Templeton, the son of a Baptist minister, arrived at the Niagara Falls from England, the other day, on his way to join his father, and passed over to the other side while at the Clifton House, he entered his name on the books, "W. L. Mackenzie," the Canadian agitator. Passing a number of armed sentinels, he was fired upon from the activity above him, and the ball passed through the top of his hat, whereupon he instantly retreated.

Peter R. Holderman and Peyton Sides, convicted at Baltimore of robbing the U. States mail between Cumberland and Wheeling, were sentenced on Monday, the former to six and the latter to ten years in the Penitentiary. Sides was the driver of the stage coach in which the mail was carried.

A fire broke out in New Bedford, on Thursday morning, about two o'clock, in a large wooden building, occupied by Messrs. Carruth, Ward, Ryder, and others, as a manufactory of oil casks, spars, candle boxes, &c. A large amount of property was destroyed, together with the building.

Receipts.

For the Philanthropist, from December 2d to December 31st.

Henry Lewis, G. R. Smith, D. McMillan, G. Jenkins, D. K. Leavitt, A. H. West, T. Francis, J. Joliffe, Dr. Peck, W. McLain, J. Vanzant, J. Pardner, J. B. Coulter, T. Swayne, J. S. Gillespie, A. Moore, T. E. Thomas, J. Fisher, J. Hough, Ann Smith, J. Caldwell, J. Kerr, H. Gormley, W. Brooke, J. F. Joliffe, B. Michener, A. R. Matthews, B. Cone, A. Miles, T. Emery, E. R. Glenn, D. Otis, W. H. Lathrop, S. E. Gifford, R. Benedict, J. Buckhauser, N. Kirkpatrick, Foot & Chancey, E. Foot, Mrs. Deary, W. Donaldson, S. Lewis, D. Monroe, J. A. Nelson, H. Glenn, W. Lyle, A. R. Keys, C. G. Dick, N. Hays, W. Wilson, S. Crothers, A. Chapman, J. Wathey, H. C. Stewart, J. Denham, A. Davis, W. H. Henderson, W. Thom, D. Baldwin, J. H. Chandler, J. Lewis, N. Commons, W. Dillon, M. C. Williams, A. Kirkpatrick, T. Dickens, M. T. Johnson, W. A. Lukens, W. Thomas, C. H. Parsons, & J. H. Coliard, J. M. Stanley, M. Dillon, each, \$2.00.

J. Gassway, M. Adams, J. Pierson, T. Lusk, R. Arday, S. Wright, D. Kirkpatrick, C. Lyon, J. W. Martin, G. Neily, J. W. Donnell, W. B. Stewart, L. Stevens, Morrison & Forsyth, H. Brown, J. Scott, S. Archer, A. Kello, J. Campbell, W. Lewis, D. Henry, R. M. Harland, R. L. Shaw, T. Rogers, S. Galloway, J. Corder, each, \$1.50.

J. Morrow, A. Cathart, McElroy, L. Thornburgh, L. Rhymer, T. Robinson, J. Treble, J. Swain, N. Smith, E. Romans, P. C. Stone, W. Stevenson, E. R. Hunter, S. Collins, W. Shepherd

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

Yearly Meeting.

We suppose many of our readers will look with much anxiety, into the present number, for an account of the proceedings of the late yearly meeting, relative to the difficulties on the abolition question. It is but reasonable that a great interest should be felt in the result, and a desire manifested to obtain early and correct information relative to it. Abolitionists of all classes, as those who are members of the society of Friends, look upon the proceeding of that society as of vast importance to the anti-slavery cause.

But however anxious our friends may be to see a particular statement of the case, and however proper it may seem that such a statement should be made in order to correct any misrepresentations that have been and will be put in circulation, it is believed, that in view of all the circumstances of the case, it will be prudent at the present time, only to state that measures were taken to prohibit the abolition members from participating in the transaction of business in the yearly meeting, and also to effect the same thing in the subordinate meetings.

Eight members of the Meeting for Sufferings were reported as having disqualified themselves for service in that body: it is supposed on account of their abolitionism, though nothing was stated about what they had done to disqualify them.

Anti-slavery Friends being thus proscribed, and feeling themselves virtually cut off from all the benefits of religious society, found themselves in a very tried and painful situation. Thus circumstanced it was perfectly natural, and entirely reasonable that they should desire to confer together for the purpose of forming some conclusion as to the proper course for them to pursue. With this a view friend arose during the last sitting of the yearly meeting, and proposed that those Friends who were favorable to the anti-slavery cause, and who felt aggrieved with the proceedings of the yearly meeting, should remain in the house at the rise of the meeting for the purpose of having such a conference. A considerable expression of unity with the proposition was made, and not one dissenting voice was heard.

After the conclusion of the meeting a large company assembled inside the house, many others having stepped out and not yet returned. Before any opportunity was had for conference, John Maxwell walked into the ministers' gallery, and in the name of the Trustees, demanded of those present, an immediate evacuation of the house. He first called them Friends, then, as if correcting himself, he said he did not know whether they were Friends or not, he would call them people. A Friend immediately proposed, that as they were arbitrarily forbidden the use of the house for the purpose of conferring together, those favorable to such a conference meet at Newport (10 miles north) at 9 o'clock next morning. The proposition was united with and the "people" retired. Next morning, notwithstanding many had from necessity started for home, a large assembly convened at Newport and continued in conference till 11 o'clock, when it adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M. To give place to the regular week-day meeting. From 2 o'clock the conference continued till near sunset. Entire harmony prevailed—the spirit of love and prayer overshadowed the meeting, under the influence of which, devout supplications went up to the throne of mercy and grace, for divine counsel, and aid in this hour of sore affliction; and the good presence of the Lord was sensibly felt by us, tendering our spirits together, and renewing our resolutions to persevere in the strength afforded us from the source of all true strength, to do battle against the great巨-giant of slavery, although in so doing we may encounter the violence of mobocratic fury, the taunts and jeers of our fellow citizens and worse than all, the opposition and censure of our fellow members of that society whose principles we dearly love, and from whose bosom nothing but dire necessity can drive us. But dear as we hold the unity of the church, we cannot sacrifice the truth to maintain it. And we pray for strength to remain true to the cause, though all men oppose it. If some of our opposers had been here, and heard what we heard and felt what we felt, they would surely have been ashamed of the charge so often made against us, of working in our own strength.

It was unanimously agreed to propose to anti-slavery Friends to be firm in the maintenance of their principles, and for the purpose of promoting harmony of action, to hold conferences in their respective locations, as follows:

Birch Lake 4th day preceding the first 7th day in 11th month.

Mississippi 2d 7th day in 11th month.

Dunkirk, for Sparrow Creek and White River, 3d day in 11th month.

All at 11 o'clock A. M.

The times for holding conferences will be published in our next paper.

For the Watchman of the Valley.

MR. WEBSTER ON PEACE.

The speech of Mr. Webster in Faneuil Hall, Boston, is familiar to all readers of political papers. With its bearings on party politics, I have no concern; but I have been so much pleased with incidental disclosures or admissions on the subject of peace, that I cannot refrain from laying it under some contributions to this cause.

PAST DANGERS OF WAR.—It was extremely difficult to convince many good men, that there was any real danger of a war between us and England. The very idea seemed to them so foolish and suicidal, that they could not entertain it for a moment, and hence shrunk from all effort to prevent a calamity which they regarded as morally impossible. But let us hear Mr. Webster: "Al- though the whole of the danger was not developed, yet I saw that, when the state of affairs between England and America became known, an outbreak was sure to be at hand." He then mentions one of the occasions which seriously threatened such an outbreak, and states at some length the grounds of his own apprehensions.

This incredulity of even good men respecting the need of effort, is a very serious obstacle to almost every reform. They seldom rouse themselves until the evil has become inevitable and well nigh remediless. Wait till men thus skeptical demand efforts for peace, and you might almost as well withstand a hurricane as rock the gulf stream of war-passions that would be found sweeping through the land. On their principle, we should make no efforts in temperance until we see men actually rolling in the gutter.

SIMPLE, STRAIGHT-FORWARD JUSTICE THE FIRST METHOD OF PEACE.—Mr. Webster's course was first to acknowledge our own mistake, and then ask England to correct hers; and the result has proved the wisdom of such a policy. "I thought the crisis," the case of McLeod, "might be averted by admitting in our diplomatic correspondence, in relation to it, the acknowledged principles of public law, and demanding an apology for the transgression of that law by Great Britain—by putting ourselves right in the first place, and insisting that they should do right in the second place." How different from the usual course.

INFLUENCE OF RIGHT IN NATIONAL DISPUTES.—"While in England in 1839, I happened to have occasion to address a large assembly of English persons; and I stated then what I thought, and what I think now, that in any controversy between the United States and England, the only eminent advantage which either side will possess, will be in the rectitude of its cause. With right on our side, we should be a match for England; with right on hers, she would be a match for us, or for any body."

This assertion, however, is true, only on the

supposition of a policy strictly pacific. In a controversy to be settled by truth and reason, law and equity, we should, with right on our side, be more than a match for England or the world; but in an appeal to the arbitrament of the sword, to the savage argument of bullets and bomb-shells, right has no power to turn the scale. Victory, right or wrong, will perch on the banners of superior numbers, skill and other accidental advantages. What efficacy has the idea of right in deciding a duel or a battle? None at all, and it is in part for this cause that we would transfer national controversies from force to reason; from the warrior to the negotiator; from the arena of professional cut-throats to a tribunal of able, upright, disinterested judges, bound by their honor and their oath to decide for the right.

EIGHTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CHINA.

The ship Cincinnati, Wilson, of Baltimore, has this moment arrived from Canton, whence she sailed on the 12th of August, and from Macao on the 16th.

We have files on the Canton Register to the 18th of August, inclusive, about two weeks later than our advices by the overland mail. By a division order dated July 31st, and issued on board the Moira, at Hong Kong, it appears that Major General Burrell has been promoted, and is succeeded in command at Hong Kong by Lieut. Col. Taylor.

The Singapore Free Press of the 14th of July, states that, among others the ship Symmetry was lost in a gale in that vicinity, and the following vessels were much injured: John, John, Elzevir, a truce of thirty days had been agreed to, to enable him to report to the emperor and await his answer. The same account states that twenty of the English ships had sailed to the Northward of Tientsin in the gulf of Pecheli.

From the Canton Register, Aug. 9.

It is said that a public officer of rank in Peking, professing the Christian Religion, has written to some of the Roman Catholic Missionaries in Mexico, saying that the capital of China has been surrounded by Tartar troops for the last two years, but that now the treasury is exhausted, their pay is long in arrears, that they are deserting by hundreds, returning home to cultivate their fields; and that if the English were to march at once on Peking, it would fall to the steps of the conquerors without a shot being fired.

From the Canton Register, Aug. 13.

The Hong merchants, we understand, say that accounts have been received from the northward, according to which the British force is anchored near Nanking, and that the request of Elzevir a truce of thirty days had been agreed to, to enable him to report to the emperor and await his answer. The same account states that twenty of the English ships had sailed to the Northward of Tientsin in the gulf of Pecheli.

The Laboring poor.

The condition of the laboring classes in England, we believe, is pretty well illustrated in the case of the poor widow as told in the following instance:—

"I have been near two years a widow. I have five children. The eldest is seven years old. My husband held two acres of land, which I continue to hold, and for which I pay £1, 7s, 6d rent, it is considered a bargain. My husband left me a cow of little value. I sold it to pay his funeral expenses."

"I have no means of support except the land. My friends and neighbors till it for me, planting it with potatoes. My cabin fell in soon after my husband's death. The neighbors built me a new one, but the rain comes through the roof which is badly thatched, and beats through the walls, which I had not the means of plastering. I sleep on the ground, which is almost constantly wet, and often have not so much straw as would fill a hat. On a wet night I must go to a neighbor's house with my child born after my husband's death."

"I have but a single fold of a blanket to cover my whole family. I have had it for eight years. My children are almost naked. I have myself a bad lump on my shoulder, for which I cannot procure medical assistance. It is getting worse through the famishing I have had. I do not expect to hold on to the land. My potato crop this season was bad; it cannot last me many weeks. I stuck to the cabin while I could, but I have now nothing before me for the winter, but to walk the world with my children, and they are so young I must carry three of them."

"It was agreed, says the assistant commissioner, by all the bystanders, including two magistrates, two protestant rectors, and several catholic priests, farmers and shopkeepers that a few widows of the smaller landholders, much less of laborers, can be better circumstanced than this woman, and that she affords a fair illustration of the common case of a widow sinking into beggary, of the struggles she makes to hold herself above it."

The worthy never give to beggars. High walls surround their demesnes, and a dog is kept at the gate to prevent the entrance of a beggar. [Boston Circular.]

From the Watchman of the Valley.

MUTINY AND EXECUTION.

The papers bring accounts of the suppression of a terrible mutiny on board the brig Somers, of the United States Navy—late from the coast of Africa, headed by Midshipman Spencer, son of the Secretary of War. The plan of the mutineers was to murder the officers, except the surgeon, take possession of the brig, a very fast sailer, and turn pirates. Their first proposed boat was one or more of the Liverpool packets, supposed to be richly freighted with specie, which they designed to intercept off Sandy Hook. Their developed purposes of cruelty and crime, evince a most shocking degree of depravity, and prove the culprits richly deserving the death that was promptly inflicted upon them.

The plot was providentially discovered, before it came to maturity; the mutineers, after an unsuccessful struggle, were captured and put in irons, and Spencer and one or two other ringleaders promptly hung upon the yard arm, according to the decision of a Court Martial.

The agony of the father, himself at the head of the navy at the untimely death of his perverse son—a prodigy of villainy for a youth of 19, can be more easily conceived than described.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

A second letter from "An Eastern Man," through the columns of the Observer, has come to hand. We are gratified to have the discussion go on, believing that truth will be elicited and disseminated thereby, and "union" promoted. We are pleased also with the spirit of the writer; and we rejoice that he has at last hit upon the very gist of the controversy—the point where

more than any where else, the subject now labors in many minds, viz: the constitutionality of our western ecclesiastical proceedings. This question we shall rejoice to have settled upon correct principles, on whatever side the decision may fall. If the Constitution of our church, like that of our federal government, binds us to acts of cruelty, rather than "love," in relation to our colored "neighbors,"—"to stop our ecclesiastical ears against the cry of the poor"—and not to "open our mouth for the dumb," it is high time that it should be correctly & universally understood. Weat the West, who have studied our Bibles, more than our church Constitution, in the simplicity of our hearts, have conscientiously aimed to do, in the case, what the great law of love requires. without ever dreaming that there was any conflict between it and our ecclesiastical law. We earnestly wish, therefore, to have the point correctly settled. We want no forced construction of the constitution, to sustain our own views and practice. If upon a fair construction of its provisions, our anti-slavery action shall be found to conflict with them, we certainly wish to know it, that the alternative, whether to obey God or man, may be fairly before us.

But it is not our purpose to argue any point in this acknowledgment. We wait for our esteemed brother to finish his argument first; when we propose to notice some points in his communications. With respect to his "draft" upon our "courtesy," which he hopes we shall "honor," we shall be very happy to do it, if we can have the promise of deposits to meet it; in other words, if his organ, the Observer, will promise to reciprocate the courtesy, by publishing our future replies. His southern readers, we think, might be benefited by hearing a little on the anti-slavery side of the question.—Watchman.

The Jews.—The Annual meeting of the Society for the conversion of the Jews was held at Liverpool on the 17th of Oct. The audience was very large. The chairman, Rev. Chancellor Raikes, congratulated the meeting upon the circumstance that a bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland had been sent to Jerusalem; and alluded to the donation of \$75,000 which the King of Prussia had made towards the object. The contributions of the last year were the largest ever received—about \$400,000.—There had been distributed 1116 Bibles, 1642 Testaments, 2023 copies of the Pentateuch, 5,917 Hebrew and English Psalms, &c. Eleven converted Jews had been baptized.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.—A meeting of the Wesleyan Foreign and Home Missionary Association was held in Liverpool on the 16th of Oct. It appeared from the report that there were under the society's care, in Kingston, Jamaica, 12 preachers, 4328 members, and 183 Sunday school scholars. In Prince Edward Island, Australia, and other places, 4 preachers, and 140 members; and the home missions of England consisted of 42 preachers, 456 members, and 1086 Sunday school scholars. An emancipated slave from the United States addressed the meeting.

GALE AT CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By the arrival at this port of Ship Montgomery, from Manilla, via St. Helena, Sept. 23, we learn that an English sloop of war from the Cape of Good Hope at St. Helena, communicated information of a severe gale at the Cape on the 7th of September, during which several British vessels were wrecked, and also that the ship Fairfield, of Boston, wrecked ashore at Table Bay, and was wrecked.—Boston Etc. Jour.

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G. BAILEY JR.

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FARMS FOR SALE. A farm of 36 acres situated upon a road 7 miles from town, having 26 acres in tillage, a frame house, a house with 3 rooms, a spring house, a barn, a garden with currant and strawberry beds, and an orchard of apple, pear and peach trees. The land is good quality and level.

A desirable farm of 80 acres, situated 12 miles from town, having 60 acres in tillage; a small orchard, a good brick house, with six rooms, a cellar and 2 porches; a frame barn, a stable, a well, a cistern, a run and several springs. The land consists of upland, and rich bottom soil, well located for cultivation.

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THE subscriber has for sale at his Ware house, No. 172 Main street.

100 Reams dub med. 100 " Fine S. royal 100 " Fine med. 200 " Imperial. 500 " Ruled cap and post. 500 " Plain do 200 Gro. Bonnet paper s.d. 200 Gro. Bonnet paper s.d. 51-f.

COAL COAL COAL!!

keep constantly on hand at the South East corner of Froon and Ludlow Streets all the different varieties of the above article which I will sell very low for cash. Also a lot of Tile and Fire Brick suitable for setting stoves, &c. W. B. DODDS.

IMPORTANT WORK, NOW IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND MENS.

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LAROT SUNDRELL, 126 Fulton Street New York.

MANSION HOUSE.

MAIN STREET, BETWEEN CANAL AND COURT-HOUSE, CINCINNATI.

THE subscriber respectfully informs Merchants, Traders, and Travelers generally of the Mansion House and its vicinity, that he will continue to have the above old established stand; (having been a lease for a term of years) where he will be happy to accommodate them, in a manner not inferior to any house in the City; having comfortable rooms, good beds &c., and bells communicating to the Bar from each apartment.

A general reading room is attached. Also an extensive stable, which is under the care of an experienced groom, and is open to the public, for the very liberal patronage recently bestowed, and hopes by strict attention to receive a continuance of their favors, "and to make it truly a business house for the Valley and its vicinity."

Board \$1 per day. ROBERT F. LEVERING.

July 8th, 1842. Dayton papers will please copy for 6 mo., and send bills to Mansion House.

To Housekeepers.

NEW LINEN GOODS, just received from Auction. 1. 4-4 House Linen, superior make. A large assortment of Linen Sheetings, Duck Table Cloths, all sizes. Do. Napkins, together with a great variety of Linen Towelling, Diapers and Crabs, including a full assortment of DRY GOODS, of all descriptions, which will be sold at low prices.

CHARLES WISE, N. W. corner of Arch and Fifth Streets, Philadelphia, July 9.

JOHN MACMILLAN, CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER, North-east corner of New and Court Streets, Cincinnati, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to it, to secure a share of the public patronage.

He keeps constantly on hand, coffins of every description, shrouds, caps, and plates neatly engraved. Also, Hensons and Carriages of the very best quality, and well fitted for travel. Charges, in all cases, moderate.

August 6, 1842. 3-3m

PROSPECTUS OF THE SEVENTH VOLUME OF THE PHILANTHROPIST.

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II. WALLBRIDGE.

BOARDING HOUSE, North side of Third street between Plum and Elm. 51-1f

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

THE subscriber informs the members of anti-slavery societies, and all persons who desire to read the anti-slavery publications that have issued from the American press, that he has purchased all the books, pamphlets, tracts, prints, &c., lately belonging to the American Anti-Slavery Society, amounting to about eight thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers for sale by his agent in any quantity, at low prices for cash only. Samples will be kept at his office, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, and orders will be promptly attended to. A catalogue of the principle publications is annexed, and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the hundred or larger quantity, they will be sold lower—say for bound volumes 25 per cent. discount: for pamphlets, tracts, and pictures, 50 per cent. discount. With respect to most of them this was the actual cost to me in cash. They were not purchased with a view to sell at profit, but to subserve the anti-slavery cause. Such an opportunity has not previously occurred to obtain anti-slavery publications at these reduced prices, and probably will not again.

Editors of newspapers are requested to copy this advertisement for three months, and their bills will be paid in books, etc. Please send a copy of the paper containing the advertisement.

LEWIS TAPPAN.

New York March 1st, 1842.

BOUND VOLUMES.

American Slavery as it is, muslin 50

Anti-slavery Manual, 50

Alton Trials, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. 25

Coll. 12 mo. 25

Alton Trials, 25

Anti-slavery Record, vols. 1, 2, and 3 50

Appeal, by Mrs. Child, 37 1-2

Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. 37 1-2

Beauties of Philanthropy 31-3

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